

3 June

Grid ($7m^2$) set up over
smaller of two circular
stone features.

Chris, Mike, Sue.

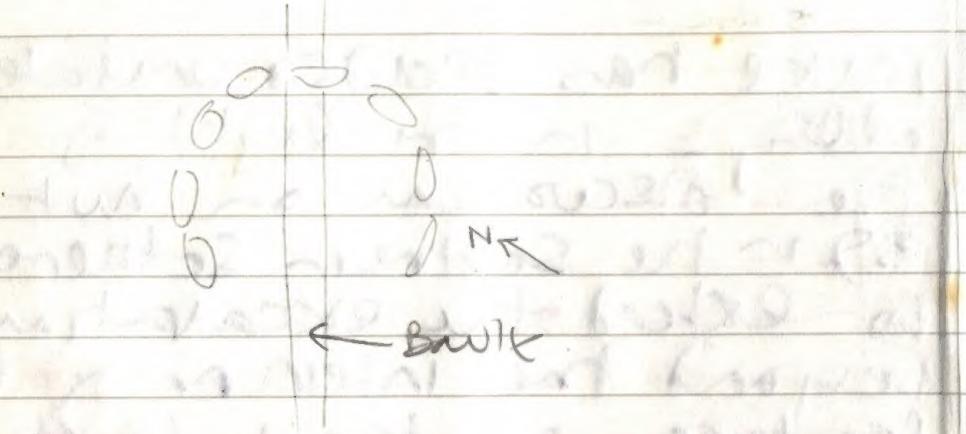
Mike has decided unilaterally - In the light of
the discussion on hut
39 in the Southern Settlement
to extend the excavation
beyond the interior of the
feature, at least to the
corners of a square
trench. Chris agrees.

Mike, Chris.

4 June

Last night it was decided
to excavate hut 23 by

excavating either side of a
30 cm bank positioned in
the centre and running
downhill across the current
break to and out the
current front, thus.



In the morning, Mike
planned it at a scale of
1:20. Due to the incline of
the "front" and the large
size, several upstanding
or nosslats, some difficulty was
encountered, which was
overcome by off-setting and
plumming-down. This proce-

ure is less accurate than
basic planning-frame planning.
Mike observes that the
bank platform is steep
and that one recumbent stone
may be a large fallen
nosslat.

5 June 96

Mike finished drawing. Pretty photographs done.
Chris thinks his camera may be broken. Neither Mike
(after ~2 days intensive study of this house) nor
Chris nor Ash can see any sign of an entrance.
~~disconnected by a loose brick~~
An entrance may exist, or must exist, but we can
currently see no definite evidence for its location.

Mike wonders why there isn't more rubble.

6th June 1996.

A 30cm-wide bank was struck out across the internal surface of H23.

Matt started to dehus internal surface of H23 during the latter stages of the afternoon.

I would like this excavation to be both quick and tidy (will this come to pass?)

7th June 1996

H23 dehused.
CAG and Gary started to remove overburden by hand. The large back stones are not embedded to any great depth.

Deposits of (wall?) rubble have been located at front(?) of building(?)()

No entrance visible

Plan of Action

- ① remove mac. overburden.
- ② clean rubble.
- ③ plan rubble
- ④ remove rubble

June 8th 1996

Chris and Guy removed more overburden from H23.

Rubble cleared up in preparation for planning and photographs -

MR 210 to be doing tomorrow.

Still no real evidence to suggest an entrance?

June 8

~~Mike asked Gary (Sor)~~

layers persist in certain cases. For example, it is in part because of their diffuse contact that we can interpret contexts ① and ② as soil horizons rather than different deposits.

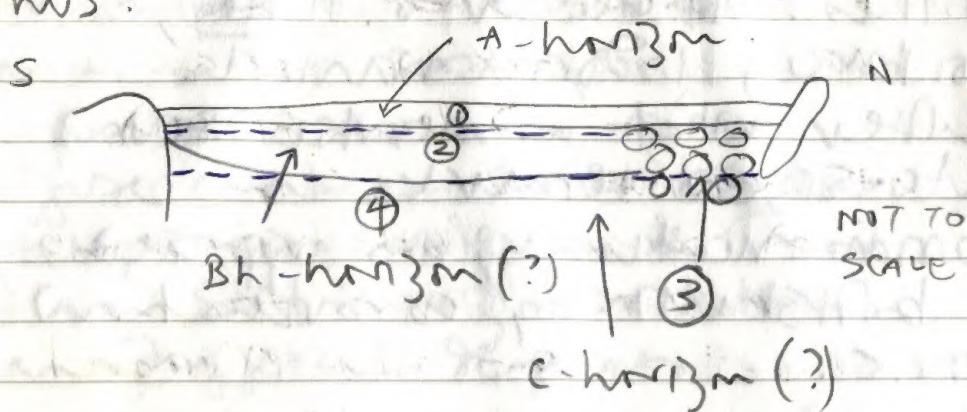
88 this. At the same time, however, I don't want to clutter what is a nice sound bite-sized remark.

[Mike took 3 site photos today; This is not really in the right place. For continuation, see caravan diary.]

All this work gets in
the way of the landscape.
Should I qualify this? I under-
stand it, I don't doubt
that most of it is on site work
too, but in a purely
linguistic sense it is at
best ambiguous and at worst
nonsense: something with-
out substance can't

A late start because of the rain. got stuck in a car track ①/② with a mattock removing most of it. Stratigraphically there are no problems, but according to Sippel: there seems to be a soil profile superimposed on several perched contexts,

thus:



Perhaps ④ and ③ are dark, notably where these contacts are high. Both ④ and ③ may be ferruginous degraded granite - we don't know yet but it "looks" like ④ might be on top of a stony layer. Is the matrix in ③ ④, therefore? I don't know. The point is that the contact sheets can't cope and what should be systematic becomes chaotic and as such difficult properly to grasp what's going

on (see contact sheets)

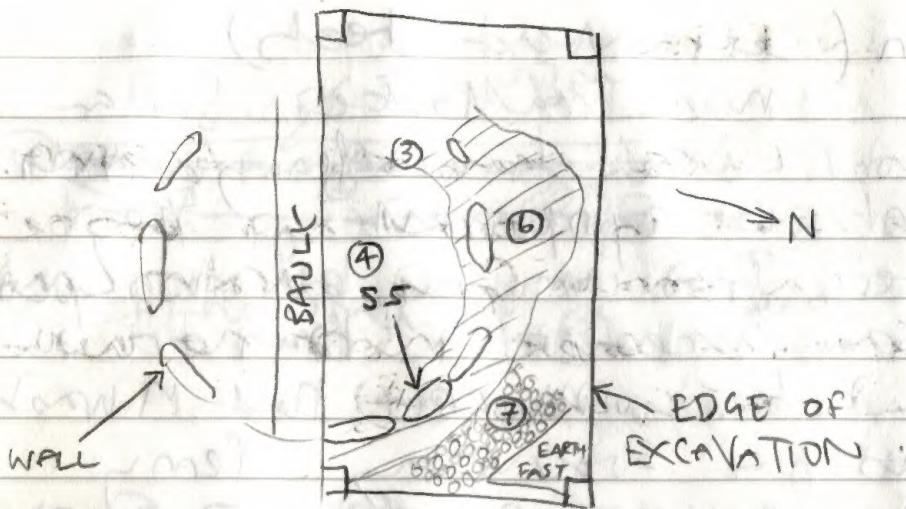
Much mattocked. In an hour - her & me Penny & I and without equipment they were good company but two people was excessive in this truck and the result was that M wasn't his home surroundings. Penny seems to be experienced so she understood, but he is not - this was a poor introduction to research scars for her.

June 11

Isn't it a lovely day to be caught in the rain. Located TBM on plan

June 12

At last excavation moves outside the hut, thus:



June 13th

Mike's Day off. A quartz crystal is found and broken as a small find. Work continues cleaning back in order to hit and on context ⑦

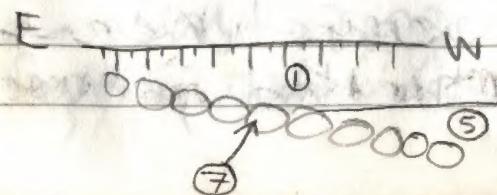
June 14th

Mike removes the quartz crystal from the context & lost as natural, returning to hit, its finds. Great fun ensues.

Matt says I'm crazy and somebody goes running to the anthropologist. The crystal is relegated to the sole archive as the NARATIVE find. The site continues to go down.

To the west, it is complicated. In context ③ there are patches of brown silt very different from the surrounding matrix

It is immediately evident where
why the wall has fallen - off.
Near the end of the day, immediately,
below contexts ① and
⑤ behind the large orthostat,
④, cobbling begins to appear:
context ⑦



but it is impossible to resolve them as features as such. Mike suspects that they are not. But ...? He plans to cut through them at the moment, but who knows, maybe that strategy will have to be revised tomorrow

15th June

Good day 'all in all' very nice working in H23. spent all day cleaning around stones and slashing my hands to hell. (Gary) Cleared the cobbles for planning and photographing. So many cobbles (Jill)

Think the atmosphere in the hut is really good. Am very impressed with the 'redness' of the iron pan! (Sophie)

"Sophie has cleaned down in the interior of H23 though content (4) into an iron pan, it is

clear that this runs through context" (3). (Mike) Cobbles photographed prior to removal of - activity? - stone. Planning of rubble underway. we do not reach the proposed bat of (3). "All very Mediterranean feeling" (Sophie).

16th June.

The presence of the iron pan poses some difficulties, both in excavation and recording. First it would obscure the presence of my relationships at its level unless these were depicted by the presence of very coarse inclusions or finds - a clean flint floor would be a problem; we could easily sit through it - pedeseling (3). And second, in

we contact it and surrounding
horizons (as we do with
contacts ① and ②) or so we
know it as we do with
the B-horizon through contact

③. I would prefer one or
the other. But we don't have
it because of the failure
at first to distinguish these
unfamiliar types of horizon,
we have a hodge-podge.

This has decided to ignore it
contractually henceforth. ②
ought later to be incorporated
into ④. [Tomorrow we are going
to have to grapple with
the iron pan — but is the
slope or not? Certainly it
is level with the gravelly soil
layer in "③" which may be
slope coming + of not now certain
otherwise we will see. Unless
③ and ④ come out soon, the

whole exercise will be a
waste of time.

17m fence

"Tomorrow" is premature, as
you see. Time was spent
cleaning back ~~so~~ onto and into
amorphous rubble in the hope
of locating, or beginning better
the edges of the cobbles. This
is very difficult. An impression is
growing, however: the orthostats
seem to be on grounders or
clay-supported rubble, not dug-
in. Possibly the cobbles pre-date
them structurally? There are
smaller stones to the bottom of the
rubble layer ③ and some stones
can be seen to lie below
large orthostats, notably S1, S2
and S5. S11 and S12 sit on
grounders and so does S3. In

In addition to this it is interesting to note that the iron pan slopes half way along the hut (see sheet VI). There must be an explanation for this. The western end of the hut is very complex - still! One possible explanation for both is that it has been built up. On the one hand it would explain the inhomogeneity of the matrix, on the other it would provide a mechanism by which the elevated iron was moved further down the profile. Disturbance is another explanation, position on the slope another, however. Finds from the "layer" (③) small stones below & at the bottom of context (③) include a very large green stone, a piece of burnt quartz and a large piece of

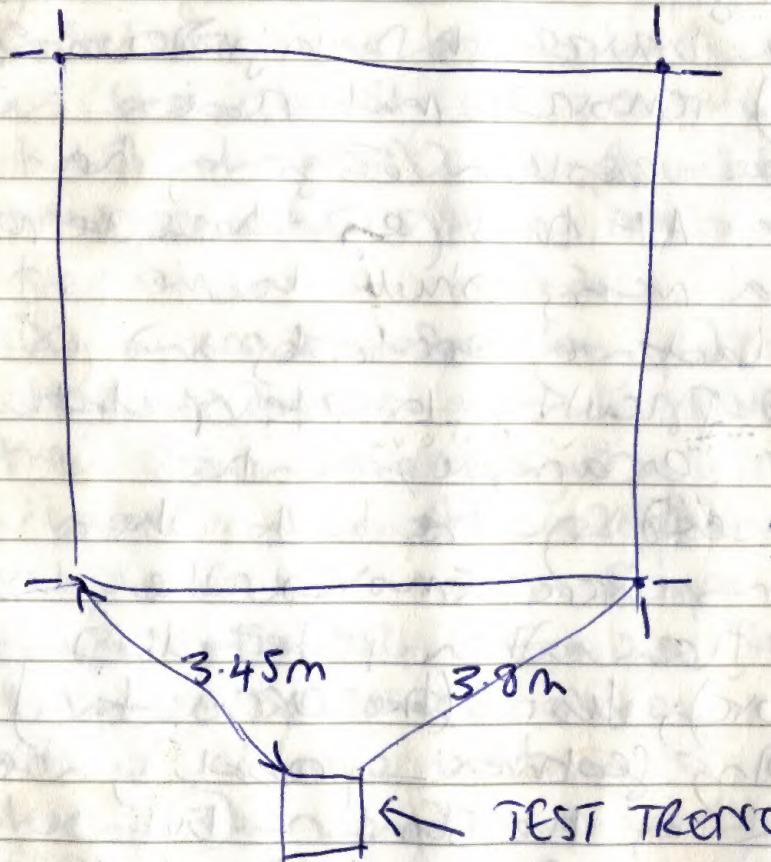
charcoal. Today has been more interesting.

NOTE: Two cock-ups on site, one visiting excursion dug out a huge hole instead of clearing the surface of it as last time, another barely but indiscriminately (I fear) removed material from the eastern edge of the trench. At this end the site now looks a mess, which is the main lack of control, and more difficulty in interpretation. As for example, at the western end of the hut where the stones were moved when those above ran when pattered (see above), Jason (the excavator) is finding feature - probably a function of the stones - but with no resolvable edges which could clarify it either way.

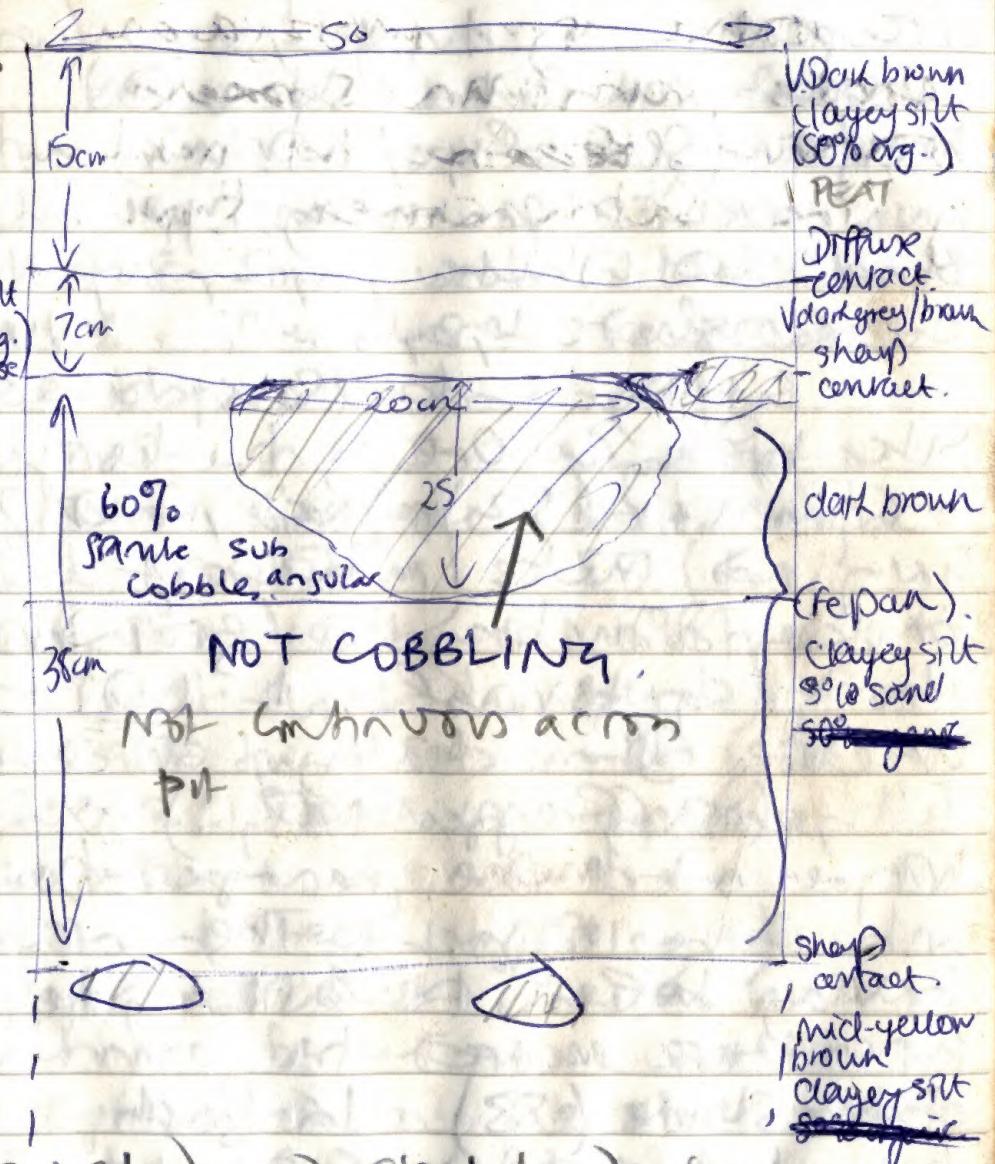
18/6/96

18 June

Trouble with photographic
 (cont'd): everything's broken
 to work. Because the number
 of the film cover isn't



(sketch).
 Section drawing. $\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$ pit to North of Hut 23. approx 1:5
 (N. facing section).



Excavated and sketched by
 Camilla.

on the recent street.

These are numbered consecutively
irrespective of type, -

Whereas on the stone row
they're (slightly, I think)
numbered them by type.
Black and white 1, 2, 3;
colored slabs 1, 2, 3.

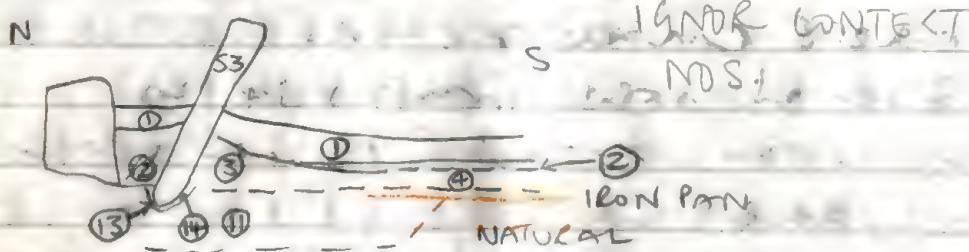
But of a balls-up on
site today. One of the large
or trash slabs (S2) moved, and
gray and white, moved it
back, disturbing the ground
about it terribly. It had
to come out. Having done
this (very ejected really!),
Wayne and Mike managed this
with some effort. Then
having taken the balls-up, the
rows were moved to
the stone row (S3). In such
this has made the site
much more comfortable -

but it should have been
deliberately, and this was a
(the) cock-up.

Began a cumulative section
of the wall. - too late, but
with the removal of S3 this
will turn out well, I believe.
This. The stones move
(see above, 17th June);
we are not in a big big sit on
a ground surface (but maybe
not a ground). S5 (the
stone stone) sits on another
stone (not yet numbered),
which in turn sits on ⑥, or so
it seems. This is odd since
excavation, my not the
drawing (Street May 1)
says ~~it~~ that it does not
continue beneath the wall
as represented by the stone slabs
that run along the back.
But, whatever, stones are key.

Therefore I have constructed
a stone faced street. By
the look of things, it'll be the
most representative which
comes out of about 23.

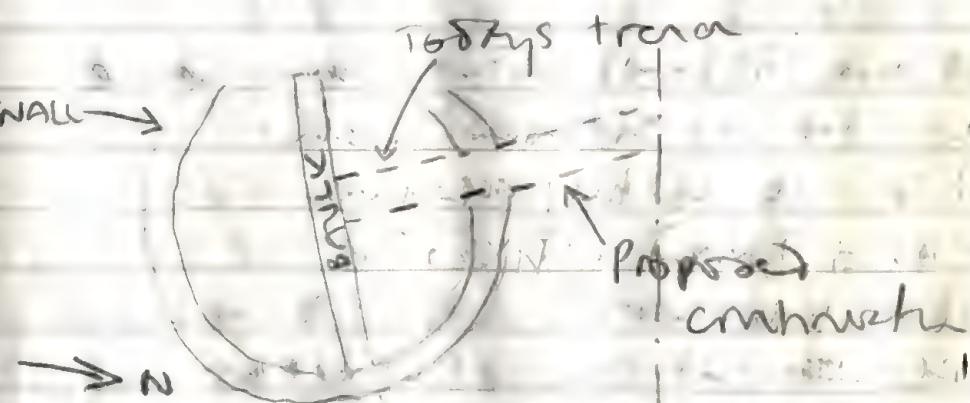
Procedure



③ and ⑪ ate both rubble layers.
⑪ is very calcareous rich.
③ seems to be against S3 and
S2. ⑬ and ⑨, the
"stone sockets" of S3 and
S4, respectively. An iron
pan overlayer (not on top
of ⑪ but through a stone
layer which is either ⑪
or ③) (⑨ or ⑪) thus
sequence. Except for cuts

and gills ⑦, ⑩, ⑬, ⑭ and
layers ① and ② no relation-
ships can be seen.

Today Mike made a
trench across the street - it
achieved nothing but the
possible destruction of further
valuable contexts. His
strategy now would be to
extend the trench right across
the wall.



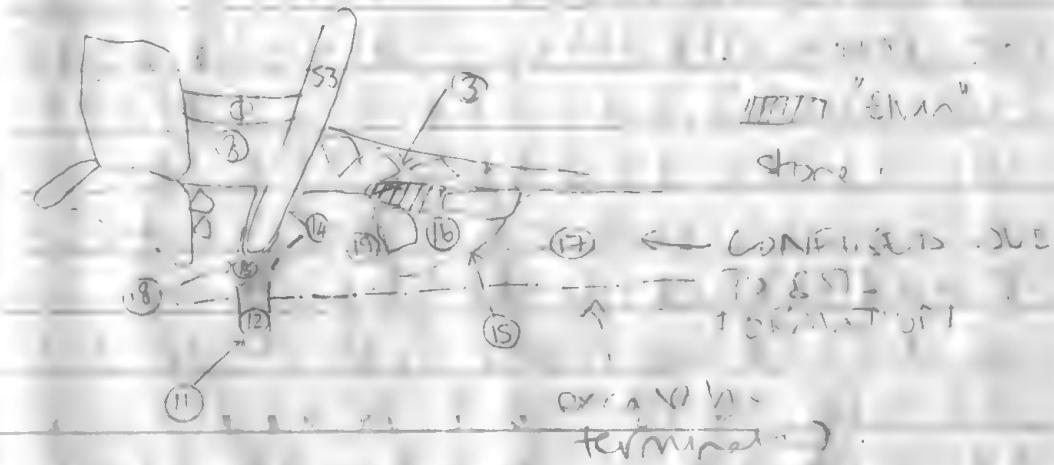
However, insofar as this trench
strategy has proved wholly un-
successful, it is his view

that he should be removed
from his role of supervisor
so forth. This is not
because he is overburdened with
work (supervision, design,
the drawn, written and
photographic records).

21st June / 22nd June

On downing the section,
a number of contacts
became visible. This is evident
on the circle. Evidently,
data along my day in a
dairy farm (Xer evn) and
misinterpretation, perhaps,
contextual. There has been
change many of the
members, in example. This
could be confusing. It is
much better to record things
as they came to be.

catalogued properly. They
are also interesting in
respect as they represent
one's first real discussions about
the structure. What does it
represent, section and
should be assigned thus:



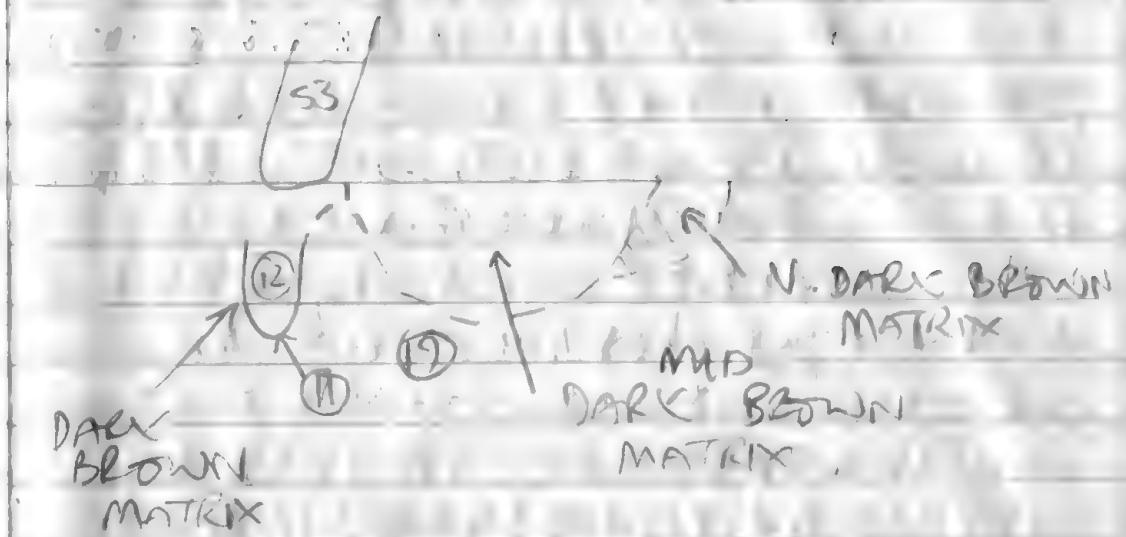
⑮/⑯ is a common feature
containing large slopes, which
will be very large slopes,
possibly a cliff. ⑯ might
be filled by the well. If so,
slopey, with a plateau the same
as ⑭ above the margin.

and (6).

TODAY we're working up
MX. 7, completing N.
plugs, contact lens store finds,
still I'm emptying (11)/(12)
stake hole beneath (2).
Photos have also been taken
in BW and color (etc.)
The two sections, Nat. & son
in "dinner", and Nat. (21 ft.)
across the cobblestones. Svc's
not in layers renders the
"dinner" more arbitrary than
it is in reality.

230. Hole

No stratigraphic diag.,
only inferred a
second possible interpretation
(15)/(1), which would
explain the confusion about
the SE side of (10)/(1).



It has been cut by a
second and laterally transverse
feature. It has to be
emphasized that this has not
been excavated. It is
open to
interpretation. Dark hole,
for example, sees this
new feature in (2) as
natural, and the darker deposit
as a possible post-hole.
Because we have excavated +

seen the area north of
the latter, it is
possible for us to say categor-
ically, that the un-
wary about it; it is
not possible to say it
is wrong about the
soil.

The more one thinks
about what we have learned,
the more confusing it
becomes. Thus confusion
need to be resolved
before any realistic inter-
pretation is, the more
interpretive can be made.
Using data on desert
by spirit (coercion) not
of interest except as soil
profile, appears
superimposed on the latter.
In fact, in part, the
latter is (insubstantial)
* except that both are based on

a thin black mor (A-
horizon, ②). Below this
is a thin dark layer described
as the A-horizon, ④. It
is black and humus-rich
but the surface fraction,
unlike that in the red below,
appears bleached. He
attributes the sharp boundary
between these two to warm
spring. This is not so
sure. There are warmer,
certainly. But this layer is
very shallow and if this
understanding of the former
is correct, it is perhaps
on the far side of
the soil's parent material
and would therefore be above
it. A better candidate
for warm spring would
be inks, but the slight
concentration visible in the

last part (18th June) fig.
to the C. 100 m. from
terrace, but on the valley,
was very recent - probably
shallow. It was very probable
to establish the relationship
between two layers to ③.

Like as writing on the
hypothetical bed ③ and ④
will be same as ⑤.
certainly, as the ③, u
putting the structure, and
the nature of ③, ④
and ⑤ are all very similar
but there is no doubt
in the layers.

Service has been gradually
eroded, and according
③ appeared the material to
be shaly (especially 2nd)
in the structure, in
the case (the east) of the
highest terrace, next

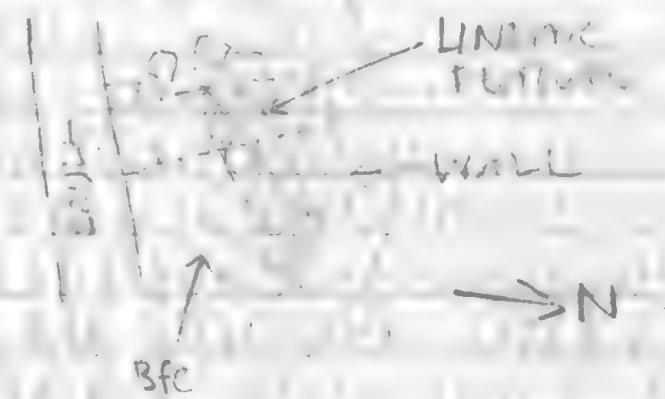
layer, the B. fe. horizon
(green which can be
decided Hooley's A-horizon),
was straight through ③.
So far so good: the lack
of B. fe to the south of the
house can be explained
by terracing up. But the
northern part is also underneath
⑦ and 58. Is this
possible? Alright, 58, like
other wall stones (55 and
52), may be stratigraphically
late; it could come
from the development of
the northern part. But under ⑤?
[ASK a soil person]

That Hooley consider
the A-horizon the best
cut surface: it was in the
Elevating point and the
occupation in Dark brown.
Will consider over ⑦ and

scatter sites

(B) and point 8) (E) natural. It is not re-deposited, as M. & H. think initially, but volume added. A slight regression which was coming-in on the termination of occupation may be a Be-horizon (thus, in part, generated by cut (E)). This is all very unlikely. ⑦ and ⑨. Since B.M. didn't see implications for ③/⑩? Morey may be right, as relictual features (e.g., may suddenly appear at ⑪), but at least at the levels ⑩ which are large enough to support it, it depends on the margin. Could it be a stage under ⑩ and ⑦? Or, if it's later than ③/⑩, most likely developed in the section, I

or does ③/⑩ cut it off completely? As elsewhere, but not so far downstream in the trench, we have two? Until this is clarified, all that is possible to say for sure



is that 1) a linear feature (and east/west) is ⑩) the trench, 2) the upper ⑩, slopes including the section is almost the same lithologically, and therefore not natural, and 3) the whole of ⑩ is charcoaled-rich [by contrast, the relationship of ⑩/⑩ to

clay supports

S3 and ⑦ to S0 and S5 + ③ (Giant's causeway stands the
are clear, the stock is
S3 cutting ② and S5
resting upon S1), which in
turn rests upon ⑦.

Summary of observations

① Felt. Middle. on ②,

② Copper, 16 - 17 (7)

(Copper)

③ + ④ + ⑤ + ⑥ + ⑦
by ⑧. Fossils, the same

as above (2) + ③.

By analogy with the German

Dark brown, blackish, ①

hostile, massive, ② - ③

and dark brown, thin, ④

black, ⑤ and ⑥ yellowish

yellowish, ⑦ + ⑧ pinkish

yellowish, ⑨ + ⑩ reddish

reddish brown (11). Reddish

* Consideration not quite wrong.

(Giant's causeway stands the
wall). tall building, fine
S. Spec. building.

Upper part probably well

bedded, ②, ③ (12) +

clay. It contains large

(lime), abundant. The

is thick, yellowish, ochreous

blackish, sulphurous.

Hostile like place, yellow

yellowish, blackish

yellowish, ②, ③ + ④ + ⑤

yellowish, ⑥ + ⑦ + ⑧ + ⑨

yellowish, ⑩ + ⑪ + ⑫ + ⑬

yellowish, ⑭ + ⑮ + ⑯ + ⑰

yellowish, ⑱ + ⑲ + ⑳ + ⑳

yellowish, ⑳ + ⑳ + ⑳ + ⑳

yellowish, ⑳ + ⑳ + ⑳ + ⑳

④ Urgency? (why not?)
A bridge over
the river (S) \rightarrow ②. (4)
and where can (S) go?
Answers are limited.
Only white, no other
colours. The
person in S → ③ (4)
The person in S can
choose from 4. (4)
The bridge is a choice
between ① and ③ but
not available. Exclus
(4)

⑤ Outcome? (2)?
A bridge in the river and
① and ②, the bridge is
available exclusively
but it's not available.
It's a preexisting fact.
In the beginning (2),
there is no bridge.

Whichever bridge (2) → ④
④ Final outcome?
White, will choose. Mainly
like ② and ③. Because
they're available.

⑤ Cohesion? (4)
Cohesion is not available
because there is no
bridge but panic ex.

⑥ Order? (4)
Order is not available
because there is no
bridge but panic ex.
Order is available. So it's available.
And panic ex.

⑦ Outcomes? (4)
None exist.

(10) Full \Rightarrow (11): Features
saltwater intrusion -> to
unit (12). Problem:
bottom surface parallel to
the maximum tidal zone.
Sedimentation?

(11) Cut by storm. The lateral
gradient is large, and
erosion is trying to
re-level sections.

(12) Hill \Rightarrow (13). Contains
shallow channel. Contains
short saltwater (13).
Appears to be hard,
laminated fine-grained
material. No fossils.
Shore, S3. Lying on W1.
Is a more gradual slope
because it is more erosional.

(13) Hill \Rightarrow (14), like (12) + (5).
Fin S3. Sedimented.

(14) Second Sill \Rightarrow (15). Should
perhaps be characterized
as cut and fill (see (11)),
(since, like (10), unit S3 is
a hole filled by the
overlying (15), a well-filled shore.
The sill is well-defined.

(15) Sections:

(16) Cut by storm? Possibly.
but collapse (see above), or
a single cut back in
water? Windward down
(or windward) by abrasion and
a backwash (in a sense)
(Or perhaps Sill?, Sections).

(17) Hill / Sill \Rightarrow (18). Sections

(18) - horizon below (18)
- (18) surface (gradual to)
W1. Shallow hill \Rightarrow cut
patches - possibly W1
+ NM2 (they may be defined by (10) & (12)?)

10. Part of a small
wall. It is about 1 m.
high & 1.5 m. wide.
It is made of rough
mud brick.

11. Part of a wall
with a small opening
in the middle. It is
about 1 m. high &
1.5 m. wide. It has
been made of mud
brick. It is about 1 m.
high & 1.5 m. wide.
It is made of rough
mud brick.

12. Part of a wall
with a small opening
in the middle. It is
about 1 m. high &
1.5 m. wide. It has
been made of mud
brick. It is about 1 m.
high & 1.5 m. wide.

13. A small hill on which
there is a large building
which is partially destroyed.
It is made of mud brick
and has a flat roof.
The walls are about 1 m.
high & 1.5 m. wide.
It has been made of
mud brick.

14. A small hill on which
there is a large building
which is partially destroyed.
It is made of mud brick
and has a flat roof.
The walls are about 1 m.
high & 1.5 m. wide.
It has been made of
mud brick.

15. A small hill on which
there is a large building
which is partially destroyed.
It is made of mud brick
and has a flat roof.
The walls are about 1 m.
high & 1.5 m. wide.
It has been made of
mud brick.

25

26th May.

backfill removal. Mike (ST) finds a Flint Stake in
tire. oops! It makes 4 we
wonder how many other find
have been missed. During
de-turfing one of the
excavators (Mike, the Social-
guy) takes part in the
bank by de-turfing it. I
do hope he hasn't cut
deep enough to destroy the
relationship between
the STH horizon profile
(② ④ etc) and Stone. Both
he and Stewart, the other
excavator, are working
hard. The latter is very in-
experienced and with no
teaching unfortunately

26

27th May

Not of backfill removal,
deturfing of the Southern key
to the trench completed. After
the sequence ~~key~~ is flat (about
2"), a sort A-horizon ①,
about ③ E-horizon, then
visible material piled up
against the wall ④, i.e. the
soil profile ~~takes~~ ~~but~~ to
the "car." of July 23 is late.
I have been on the look-
out for more stakes, as, I
hope, have the two
excavators working with
me. Nothing. Some humus
(S31) lies on top of ③ some
below. This has implications for
Chris (T)'s ideas concerning
the "shutting down" structures.

LEFT

26/5/97 - Stuart Fa. Hill

The hut circle, 23, we are excavating was at first at least less obvious than many of the other hut circles. It has no obvious entrance and is close to a boundary wall.

So far we have helped remove the turf and the backfill. Today we reached the levels of the previous year's excavation. One of the corners has a very prominent stone, below this many stones (Granite) were erected and Nite (the superior) believes it could well be a "feature" as the stones run right across the prominent slope.

In general, the site is spectacular. It has great views for all round. One thing I cannot believe is the huge amount of large erratic stones used. The one thing I have seen like in anything we've seen here is

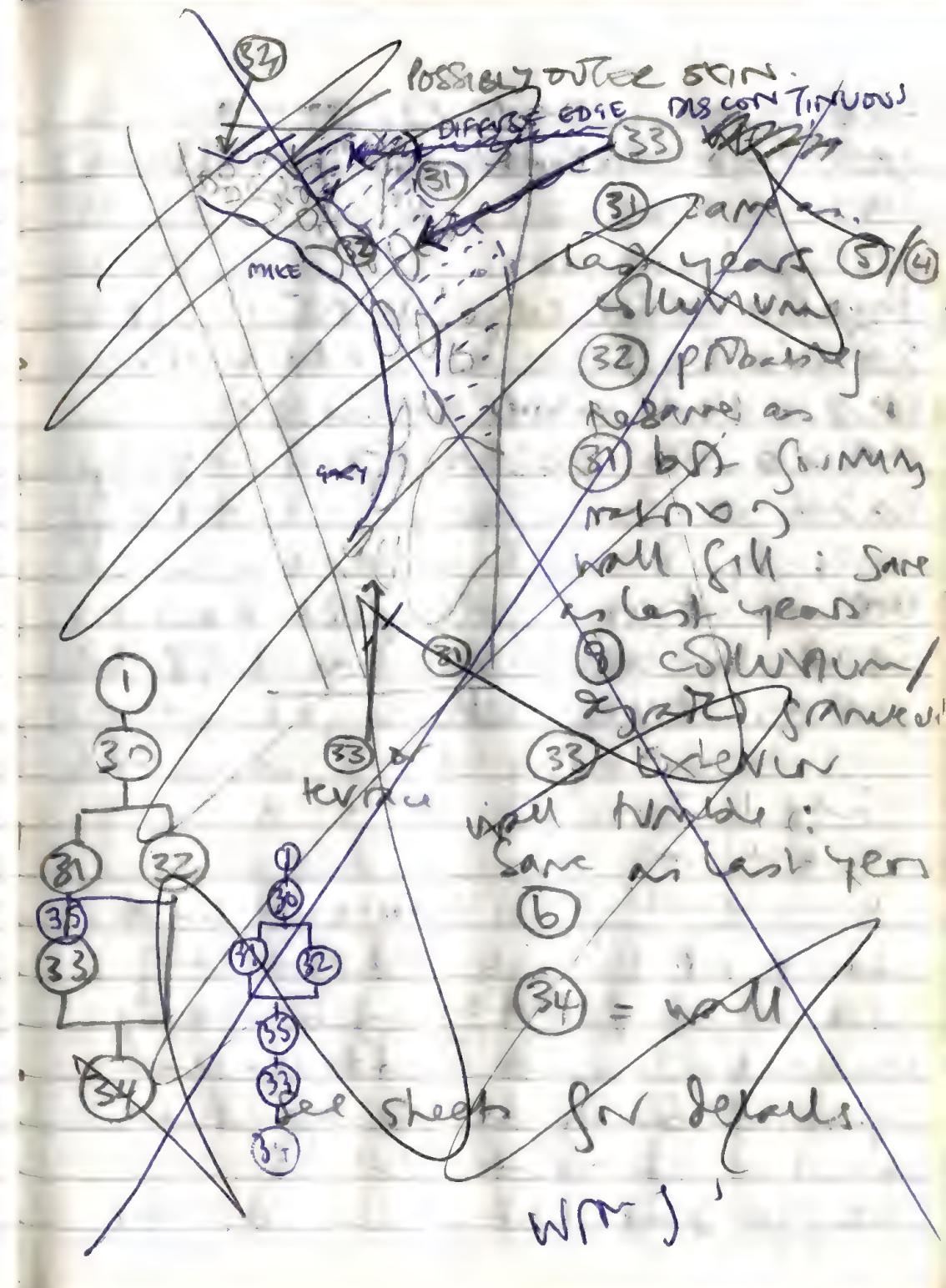
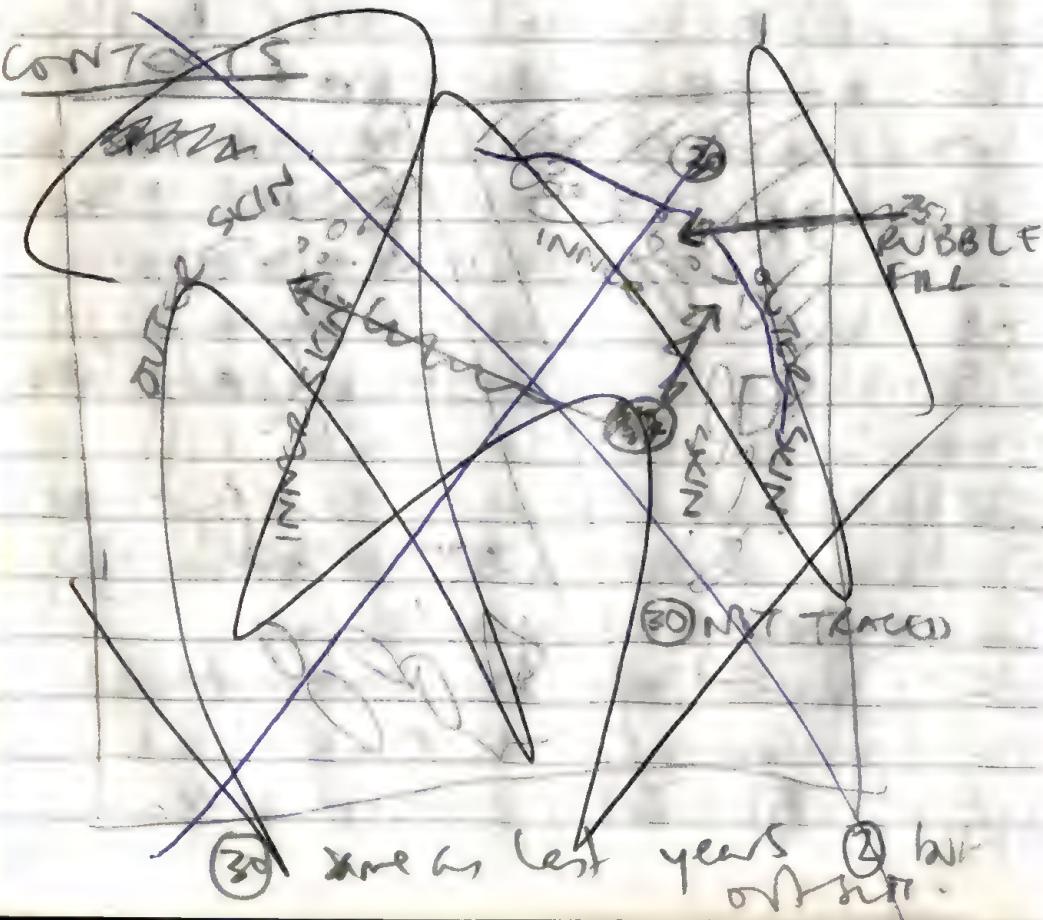
the rock pools on the beach back home. But for sheer volume they are incredible.

27-30 May

The last, the backfill is removed - what a tedious job. I decide to go deeper - beyond ③ so, in the back. This is poor William. Stop at a level demarcated by a dry supported rubble. Then I planned and photographed eye leading. As always, I'm hindered by Stayzopine anomalies. The wall ~~had~~ rubble (last years context ⑥) lies above and below ③; is flat & appears to be filled by and overlain by the same material (last years ⑤ and ⑦), the wall

has itself words from
~~is strictly speaking~~. All of
these words, y are
placed in the stenographic
system, be different
contexts. but as even words
be both complicated for
me and obfuscative for
observers.

~~CONTENTS~~



S10 is a groyne, not a
softer structure as 'portholes'
at year.

Two final points. 1) We're just
got a little and at
last I'm able to take a
viewing to structure - only
all of it gone. I took
one ¹⁾ start clearing. 2)
One or two ²⁾ my stones
seem to ~~be~~ be in different
places this year

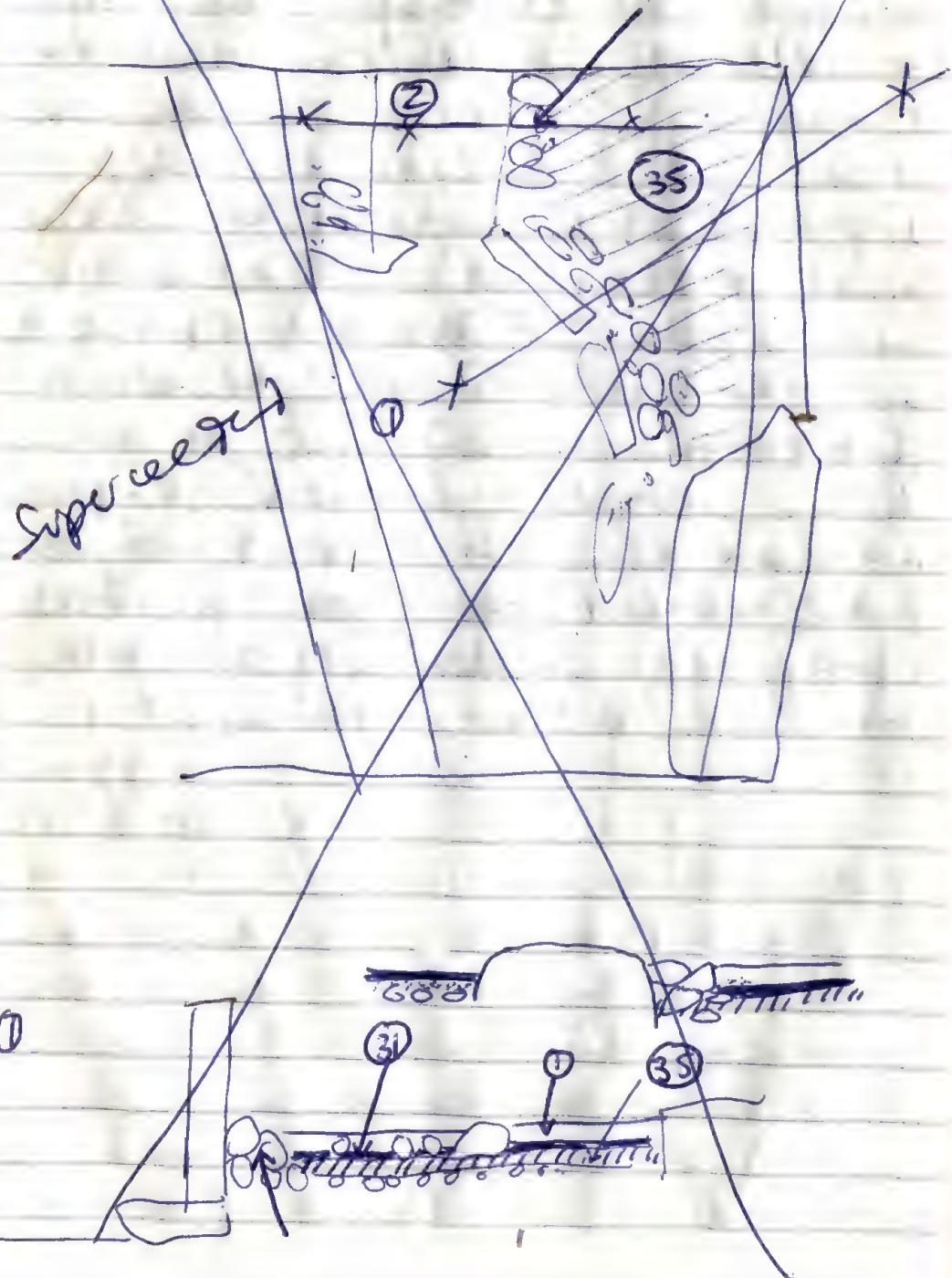
Sunday 1st June 1777.

Mike Wilmore

Having cleared off the larger stones from the
downslope part of the site Mike commented
that some form of terracing may be a feature of
this structure. This called to mind the coming
up to the structure from down slope the gradient
was steeper than you one led to believe when
looking from above. Looking now the 'wall' that

is marked on the RCHM map is broken. Indeed
it looks to my eye like a second outer terrace.
Flattening of the landscape from above make
it look level, but of course this is far from
being the case. Decided to follow this outer 'wall'
around & similar structures to the one that
were exceedingly ~~are~~ ^{appear to be} associated with the
end of the wall as it bridges out to its
furthest extent. Appears is the right word
because on the map the distribution appears
more random to me than it did "from the ground".
I also check with visibility of the groyne. It
is perhaps significant that the groyne is visible
from inside this 'wall' both nor from outside.

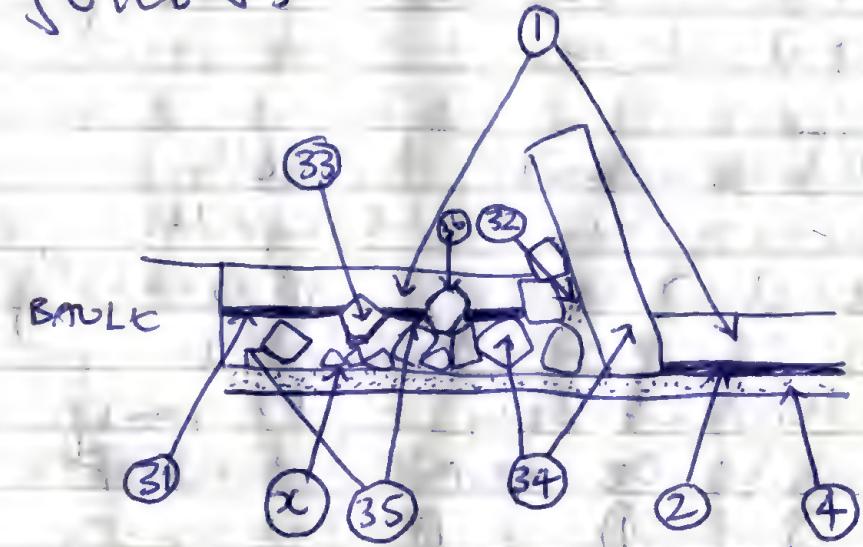
3 (Monday) June



3d (Monday) June.

The w.gmt seems to resolve a superficially complex sequence of layers south of the bank has led, not only to their resolution, but to that on a long standing anomaly: the level of the floor.

Responce outside the wall context (34), is as follows



① Pest. This is the same as
context. ① inside the wall.

(31) A buried soil horizon (mor humus) has a sandy consistency. This ~~can be~~ physically divide the wall, the wall rubble and a ~~salty~~ layer^{slimy} brown salty layer with a very variable granule component in which it seems to be formed. The latest may below it is:

(35) ~~he~~ ~~A weathered~~ he silty
layer. This is slightly
weathered and is presumably
an Ae-horizon. ~~The~~
The variability in its ~~size~~
grain size component ~~seen~~ would
be due to the proximity of
~~the~~ granite, (2) the

Toxically of natural salts, or (3),
a different source of salt-
ation, the deposits
position on top of humic
transported stores between
humic transported store,
and within or forming
the matrix of supracrustal
structural context suggesting
~~the mechanism~~ this as the
mechanism by which it
works. The latest things below &
~~as~~ the ~~supracrustal~~ ~~the~~ ~~supracrustal~~ ⁽³³⁾
and the way

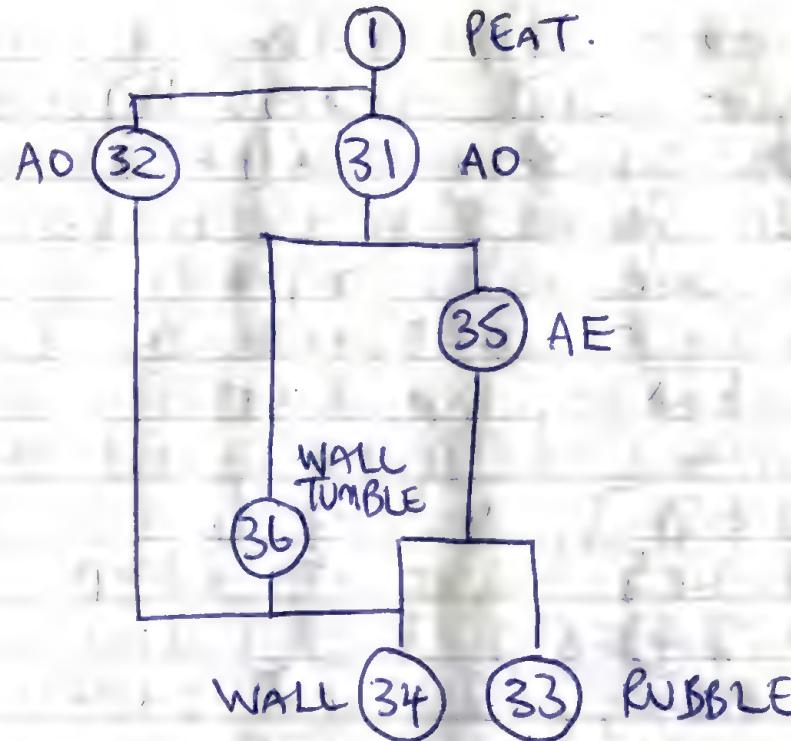
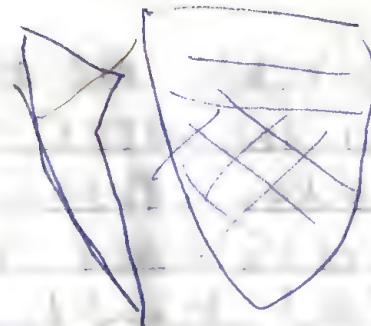
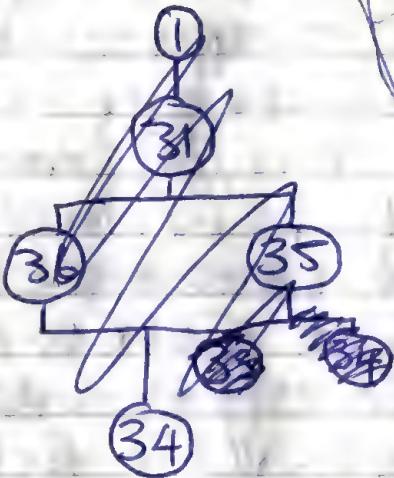
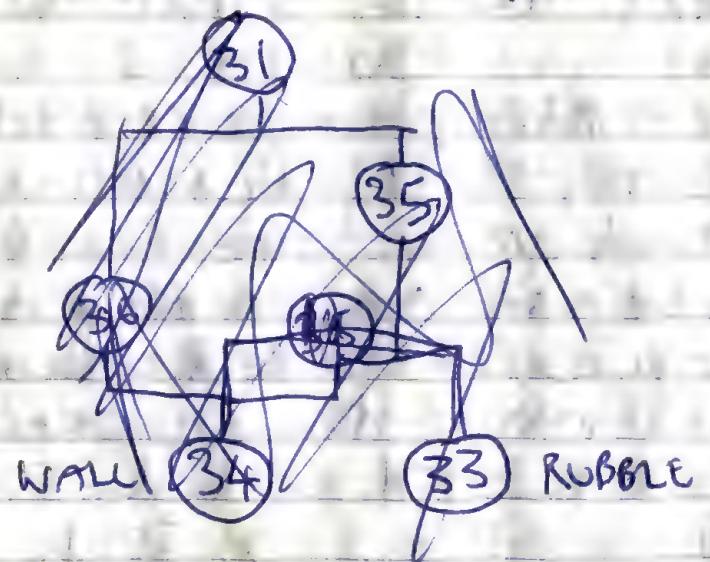
(32) A very dark gray soil with up to 40% sand - Gravel. Forms the matrix in the upper part of the wall and, possibly, wall rubble. Presumably it is a enrichment of the soil A-horizon; it's a more sandy composition being the consequence of the gravelly character of the slopes it surrounds. It

Slightly above relationship to
① and ③ appear to be
reservoir is the same as that
to ③ (31)
bubble.

③ (33) ~~wall nodule~~. This appears
to be embedded in ③ (31) and ③ (35).
It is clast supported. The
relationship is slightly confused
by a matrix which, in
places, resembles ③ (32). It ~~is~~ resemble
~~slightly more related to~~ the
~~wall nodule~~ ~~containing more~~
~~smaller clasts~~, physically it
~~appears to overlap the large~~
~~③ (31)~~ wall. but
is not in a position which
~~suggests~~ suggests it derived from
here. Possibly it fell off
site, possibly it was
packed behind it as cobbling,
possibly ...

③ (36) Wall nodule. Physically
this layer is mixed clast
orches the same to the wall.
It is overlain by ③ (31). ~~any~~
③ (33) relationship with ③ (35)
~~cobbles~~ ~~rocks~~ ~~gravel~~ was
observed by the more
grainy matrix - the interface
of the two was very close
however. Clast supported.

ASIDE
③ (34) The wall. I have noted at
peaked by or filled with ^{clast} ~~support~~
(where here are ~~no~~ lime and
oyster shells) small boulders sized
or large cobble sized clasts.
From the inside this appears
wet or a ~~soil~~ grainy soil
gravel or ab: ②, ④ etc.
Its relationship with this
and a cobble-like layer
outside the wall at this point
is not yet established.

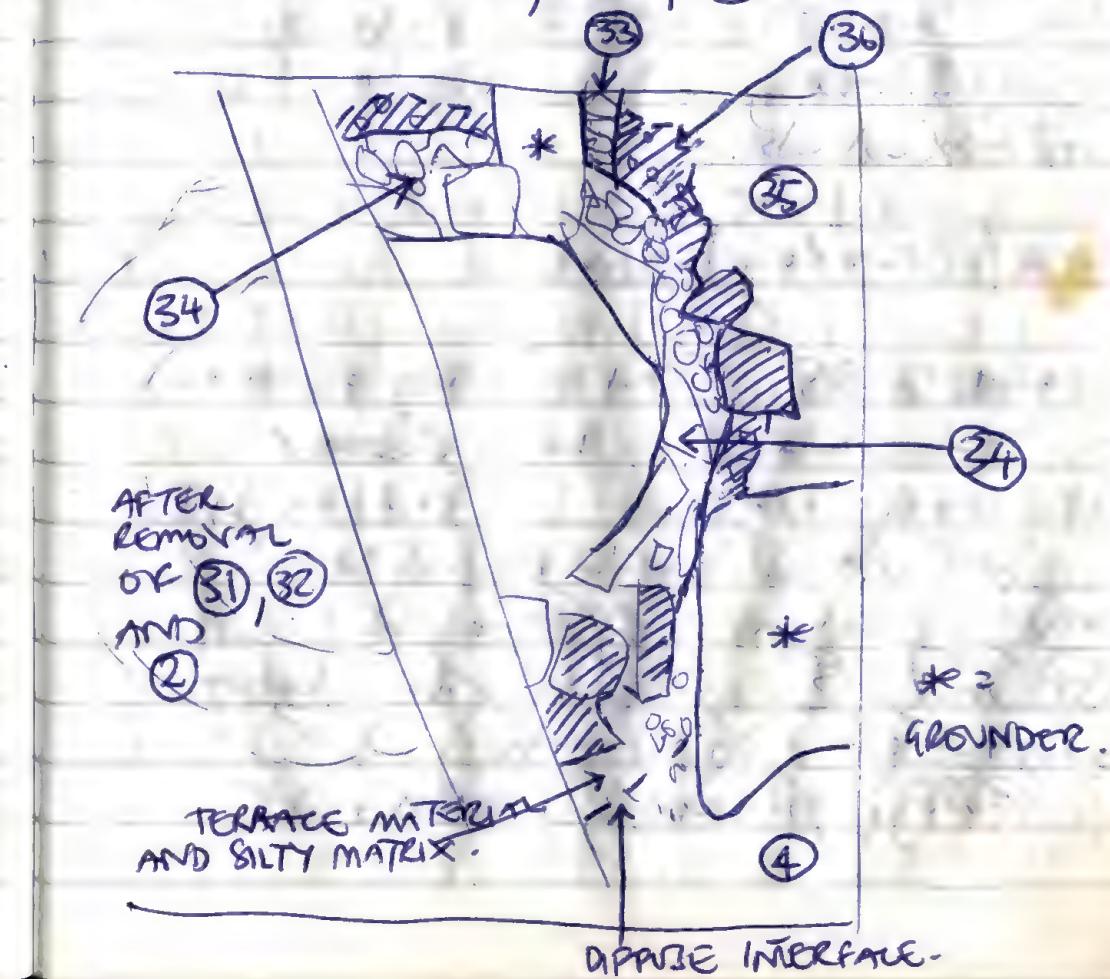


The floor has been identified because of the ~~overlying~~
of the clear distinction
between the Ae horizon, (35),
overlying the archaeology
and that identified elsewhere
on site, a bleached
gravelly layer identical to
④. The wall slopes to the
east of the structure lie on ~~the~~

④, stores (including
many in last year ⑯) in it
are much less weathered
than surface stores [surface
stores have a v. high
surface, the self-spars and
mean Harry weathered
more than the quartz when
sheds off], we never
established a relationship
between ~~it~~ ~~last year~~ ⑯/~~now~~ ~~last year~~ ⑯, the finds came
out of the top of it. And
so on. This should be
overlappable by among
the terrace to the
rest of the structure ~~etc.~~,
under which ④ ~~should~~
would continue.

Outstanding questions, here,
are 1) ~~the state of the~~
~~shortest radius of the~~

the extent of ⑯ [again
are established], the
charcoal which occurs in
④ and the underlying iron
pan, ⑮ ⑯) the black patches
in ⑰ ⑲ below the inlet ④.
and ④) the elvan which
occurs in ④/⑦/⑯. The



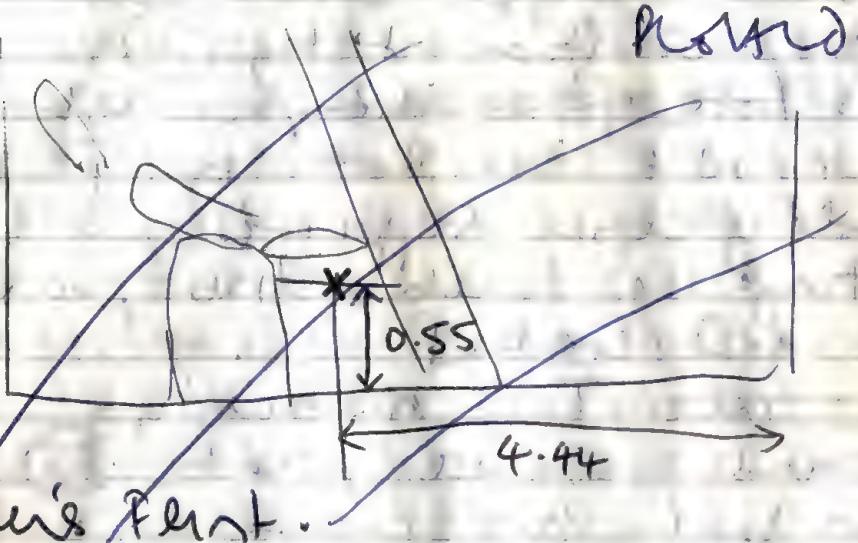
charcoal can probably be explained by combustion, when there is a lot, both vernal and autumn (?). The char would be natural, a view suggested by own observation in hut 1 (large boulder sized blocks) fine stone. The extent (⑥) probably will not be established.

32 (Tuesday) June

Contact 35. Toward the bottom of this contact, the color becomes grayish. This is not a ~~gradual~~ pocket - the boundary is suppose and (④) and (③) which sit ~~clst~~ supported in the in the (stratigraphically) below it.

Nice (geologist) suggests that this is a different contact, separated from it by (④). The latter, however, is not because the stones (④) are wholly clst supported, sitting on each other, on S13 and contact.

The gate The possibility exists, however, that (⑤) is in fact two contacts, the lower part derived from an earlier, ashly source. Otherwise, it could be another instance of translocation, in this case horizonally across S13. A sample has been taken for phytolith analysis and/or burning.



Miller's Point.

4th (Wednesday) June

Hove tube take 35 down
onto a gravel layer I think
is the old ground surface*
This is referred to here
because of the usual topsoil
soil development. I don't
see any features.

To my satisfaction, I find
that S is lies at this level.

*The G horizon is not distinguishable as such

Rained.

The surface is charcoaly. See
and Jane move the rubble
is the north of the bank.
Without first year to superimpose
yet to do some initial
sleets - at last! HWT 23 is
very peaceful today. The calm
before the storm perhaps.

5th (Thursday) June.

Rained off.

7th (Saturday) June.

Very windy and very much
wind-swept. I prepared for the
removal of concrete (to etc.)
Set charges. Soil charge against
SB. Altogether a horrible
day. 115 feet it took.

8 fm (Sandy) base.

Blitzkrieg (sociologist)'s phenomenological ideal regarding the posit sandstone lobed wall to form the rest structure. Revised work. Certainly the posit is visible for much of its extent, ~~but it is~~ quite ~~wrong~~ it is an visible from all of it, notably in the valley, but 2) where a particularly large rock lies in between, and 2) it is significantly higher than the wall as well. A wall having the extent of visibility (at least for a person of my - and Mates' - height would be much more convincing.

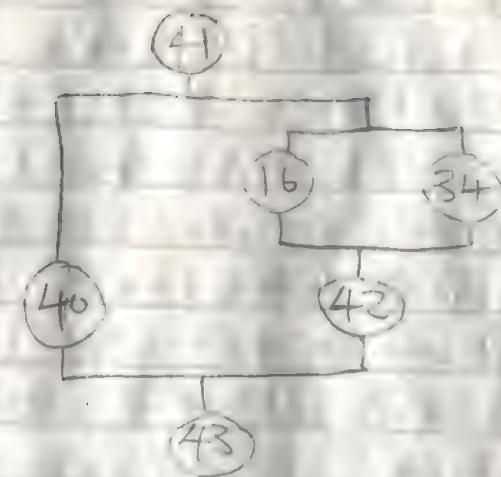
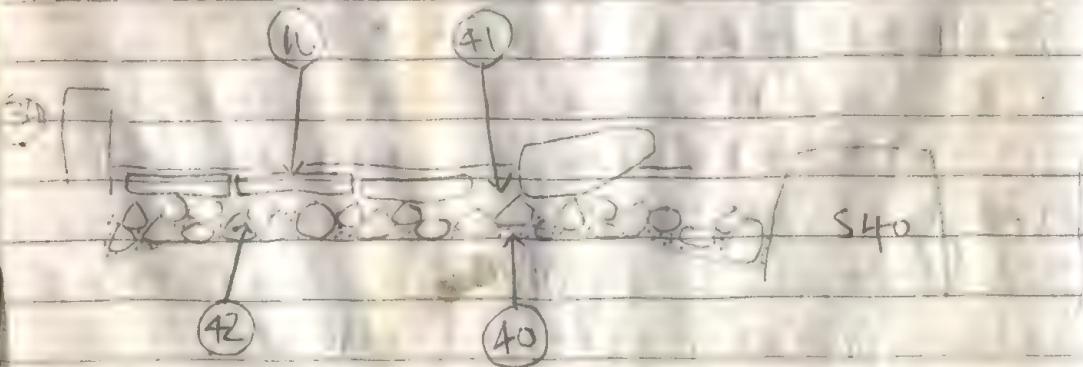
Context ④1 The silts between the clays ① (16) and ④2, the terrace rubble. No shaly silt is evident between them within these contexts, nor is it ~~disaggregates~~ ~~fine~~ (texturally) ~~some~~ (35) and ⑤. This is probably saying that, notably in ④2/16, which are without pediment development. The impression of a single fluvio slope structure silts up.

Is there charcoal in terrace breast ⑦? Yes.

3-11 fm fine

Very light brownish
clayey, a few small
fragments, some
like pebbles, some
like gravel.

11 June (continued)
Continued with small work
on the top of the hill.
Small amount of soil available,
but most of the slope is rock.
Soil thickness varies from
1 cm to 10 cm.
Soil thickness is
12 June



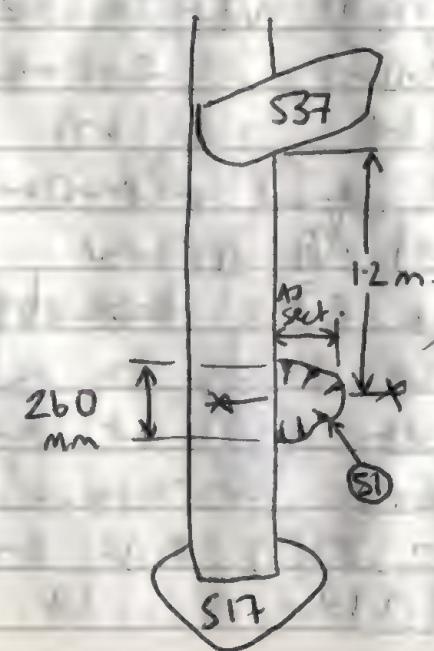
13 June

In the afternoon I worked on the base of the hill to have had more time for samples. We have finished the main feature (unit ④0/④2) and the ④0/④3 unit has been taken back to "natural" to find organic features. So far we have found pebbles (e.g. 16/17), clay in clumps, and a lens (④4/④5). The upper part of the

left was required, based
on area. ⑩/⑪ about
the previous day, I found
it necessary to take
out more than has been
in the stone areas of great
animal activity. Down
to bottom ~ 10m. I
placed my wheel & supports
in small rock, boulders and sand
(e.g. grey sand). Total
~ 100mm was removed
below the back of the
Wilson ~~site~~. ⑫ ⑬ before
the cut back. (See Fig 2.)
No required cut would be
performed 250mm deep. On
the first walls (17), the
cut depth behind (11) would be
less than 100mm, it and ⑬
placed in sandstone
so it did not fall apart
from pressure, sleep.

2nd time.

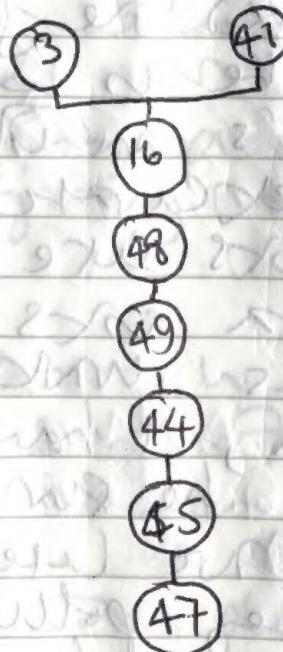
last. we are now in a
great hurry. The sun therefore
is a great inconvenience.
To save time, I selected
features (e.g. those which
cannot be dated stratigraphically
to anything but ⑩ or
⑪) will be selected in
This is ~~approximately~~, what makes
sense ~~most of~~ all the time.
Thus:



on further investigation - this
feature appears to continue
below the natural. Presumably
it is an animal burrow.

The hearth. The Devon
Archaeological Society and
Tennetta & Mirella (who
announced) herself very loudly
for this version: the
hearth. The edge of what
is now ④8 / ④9 was burned
therefore ④9 / ④9 was a hearth
but it is not, I learned
so minutes later, it is
an unbaked (and almost
charcoal-free) area
feature. The edge ~~has become~~
was ~~simply~~ the ramp to a
feature cut by ④9 and an
isolated episode within ④9
PA. ④8 was dug out in the
min - horrible & u

jones up with the first patches
in last year's section. There
is about activity, any
archaeology beyond last year's
trial trench is gone. For
what it is worth, the
excavated feature does not
collect water, unlike every other
hole in the vicinity.



22nd (Sunday) June

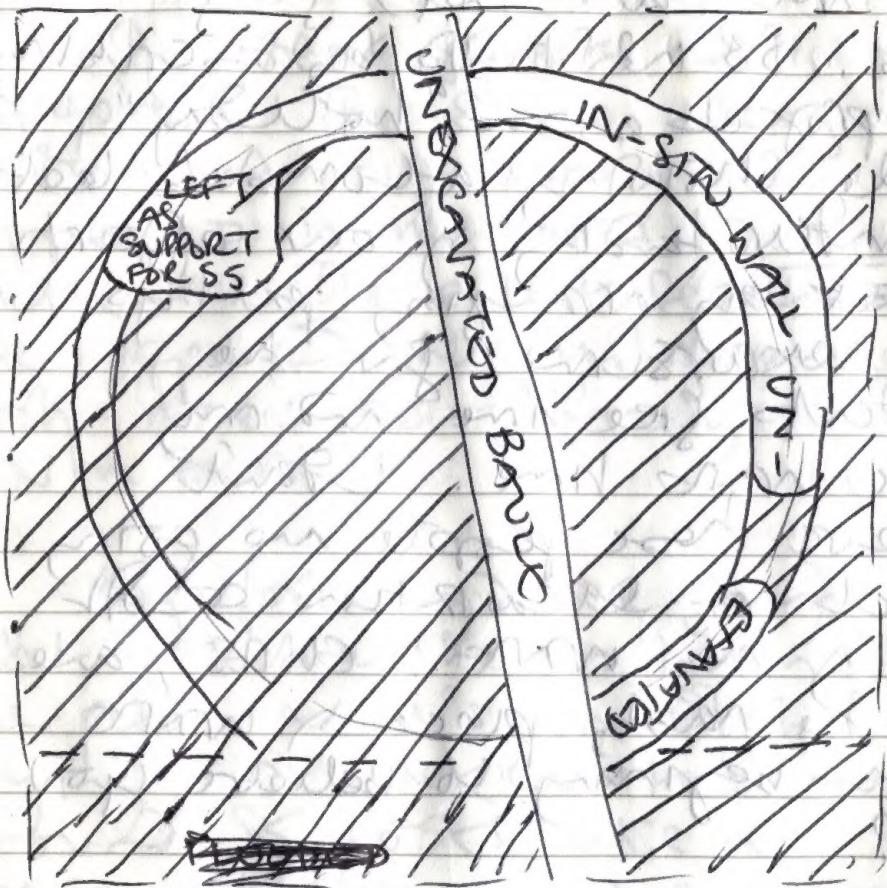
The Year feature is finished. The stores along its site, and in the which it appears to be based, were outside. The bulk sections are prepared for photography. John draws the facing north barn.

By foot and the yard Nat. Future he is leaving the pits, & he's an idiot saying the unexcavated place around SS looks like a corn. Barbara asks more sensible questions. Walking as hard as I am, I have little time for the survey team. They move late and leave early. They pollute the landscape with their

pathetic (dumb) attempts at art and their flag poles. BB might do by describing the project as a "holiday" while showing a complete lack of understanding of our effort ~~to~~ by naming party's and excursions for the students free time and my paper was home. I don't believe those people are going to get an excavation out of my work! Chris, are you the nasty piece of work I am beginning to believe you are?

Cochise is worn down. The site is in ruins again ~~by~~ now he runs. The natural coherence is being added with boulders. The plan shows the area worked down below

the iron pan (DOTTED LINES).



Trawling into the natural, I found some green stuff similar to my feature **(44) / (45)**

~~Two~~ Days later:

~~24 hr (Monday)~~

24 hr (Tuesday) line.

A better day - the trench has [been] cleared out. We take the shovel down into the bank. It, too, is filled with brownish soil and no features are discernible. A small area continues to be obscured by large boulders remaining in the bank. The trench is pretty clear and photographed. Unfortunately a boulder is found to penetrate **(12)**, where the other half is taken out. Charcoals from this feature are taken for ¹⁴C dating. The photography - while the features are checked, is not proven to be propane.

NB. THE FINAL INTERPRETATION
OF FEATURES WILL BE FOUND
IN THE CONTEXT SHEETS.

Small.

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